

MAIL.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Notices to Consignees

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

31. 11. 11.

No fire insurance has been effected.
R. DU POUËY,
 Agent.
 Ex "Amazone."
 TH 1644, Mr L. Thevenio, } from
 1 case Ink, } Marseilles.
 Hongkong, June 29, 1878.

Auctions.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LAND AND GODOWNS,
&c.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
ON
TUESDAY,
the 16th July, 1878, at Half-past

Three P.M.,
In the Bank Buildings, Queen's Road,
The following very VALUABLE
LOTS of LAND, with GODOWNS,
&c., erected thereon, at Wanchai and
Bowrington in Hongkong.
Particular attention of Investors is
invited to the Sale of these very suitable
Properties.
The LOTS will be put up Separately
as under.

LOT No. 1.
All that PIECE of PARCEL of GROUND situated at Wanchai in Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 110, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 29,400 square feet, with Four Godowns Numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, erected thereon, and one Timber Yard. Crown Rent, \$324 per Annum.

LOT No. 2.
All that PIECE or PARCEL of Ground situated at Wanchai in Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as Marine Lots No. 113 and 114, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground No. 113 contains in the whole about 19,964, and No. 114 contains in the whole about 19,120 square feet, with Eight Godowns Numbered 50, 50A, 50B, 50C, 50D, 51, 52, and 53, erected thereon. Crown Rent, \$456 per Annum.

LOT No. 3.

All that **PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND** situated at Wanchai in **Hongkong** and Registered in the Land Office as **Marine Lot No. 120**, which said **Piece or Parcel of Ground** contains in the whole about **17,400 square feet**, with **Four Godowns** Numbered **54, 54A, 55, and 55A**, erected thereon. **Crown Rent, \$180 per Annum.**

LOT No. 4.
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated at Wanchai in Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 445, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 3510 square feet, with One Godown Numbered 6, and one Blacksmith's Shop, erected thereon. Crown Rent, \$54.16 per Annum.

LOT NO. 5.
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situated at Bowrington in Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office at Inland Lot No. 745, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 12,017 square feet, with Four G-downs Numbered 92, 92A, 93, 93A, erected thereon. Crown Rent, \$185.88 per Annum.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth or less of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the Balance on completion of the Deed or Deeds of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.

The Property to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to
H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 24, 1878. July 1878

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the Premises, at Noon on SATURDAY, 20th of JULY, all the valuable ~~Real~~ HOUSES, &c., &c., situate at the Port of TAMSUI, FORMOSA, and known as the AO-SU-UN PROPERTY, in TWO

LOTS.
 Lot 1 Consisting of GODOWNS, DWEL-
 LING HOUSES, GARDENS, STABLING
 &c., &c.,
 Lot 2 a plot of UPLAND GROUND very
 suitable for building purposes,
 For particulars of property, and terms of
 sale, apply to
ELLES & Co.,
TAMPA,
 Tampa, 15th June, 1878.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUHEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 9, 1878. 1713

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW
Shipping.

Price, \$1.
Hongkong, July 11, 1878.

adjudication with reference to the said
Tenders, for the united Farm of Opium
and Rice-Spices, in Cochin-China, for
term of three consecutive years, from
January 1879 to 31st December 1881.
The Tenders, to be written in French
and in conformity with the unprinted form

ARRIVALS.

July 10, *Dale*, British steamer, 854
Thompson, Haiphong July 8, and Holt
B. General—Yuen Fat Hong.
July 11, *Seaton*, British steamer,
G. T. Westoby, Haiphong July 8.

and HONOLULU, JULY 8, 1918.

Hardly a blue book on the subject
Question can be consulted without
reference being found as to the *practical*
of Maras as a native port by the

of His Majesty the Emperor of China, to
treat, and have for many years treated,
on equal terms with the Governor of Macao,
the representative of the King of Portugal
in Macao, as Portuguese territory, and
constituted an open port by decree

and Rice-Spirits, in Coshin-China, for term of three consecutive years, from January 1878 to 31st December 1881. The Tenders, to be written in French and in conformity with the appended form

July 10, *Dale*, British steamer, 854.
Thompson, Haiphong July 8, and Holt
B. General. — Yuen Fat Hong.
July 11, *Samoa*, British steamer, 1
G. T. Wapster, Haiphong July 8.

Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle, Hongkong, July 9, 1878.

Hardly a blue book on the Sloane
Question can be consulted without
reference being found as to the *treason*
of Macao as a native port by the

equal terms with the Governor of Macao, as Portuguese territory, and constituted an open port by decree

Sovereign, and imports and exports of what-
ever kind are consequently free.
No one wishes to interfere with the cus-
toms or fiscal rights of the Chinese with
respect to their ports, but the Authorities of
the Empire must also respect the rights of
others.

If the said articles from a free port and
independent of China, as Hongkong, for a
free port equally independent, as Macao, be
confiscated and seized, or the respective con-
signors of any goods be impeded in the
freedom of their commerce by Chinese
Customs officers, the Government of Portugal
will be compelled to make reprisals, what-
ever may be their nature, to prevent en-
croachment upon their rights to the pre-
judice of their interests.

Your Excellency is aware that I, as dele-
gate of my August Master, shall never
consent to any surrender of his rights over
Macao, and that my precedents and the
prudent language of this despatch must have
made Your Excellency aware that I will
resist any attempt contrary to what is due
to a friendly nation.

Your Excellency, who is so well acquainted
with the international law upon such matters
as this, I am convinced, will give the ne-
cessary instructions to the Customs officials
in order that they may know what they are
doing with respect to the transport of mer-
chandise.

I wish Your Excellency much prosperity.
Government House, Macao, 7th July, 1878.
The Governor of the Province, Envoy Ex-
traordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary
to China, Japan, and Siam.
CARLOS EUGENIO CORREIA DA SILVA.

Carlos Eugenio Correia da Silva, Counsellor
of His Most Faithful Majesty, Com-
mander and Knight of various Orders,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Ple-
nipotentiary to the Courts of China,
Japan, and Siam, and Governor of the
Province of Macao and Timor, &c.

To the most illustrious and most Excellent
Senhor Haikwan, Superintendent of the
Southern Customs of the Empire, Man-
darin of the First Class, Brigadier of
the Army, &c.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST EXCELLENT
SENHOR.—A periodical of Hongkong, the
Daily Press of the 4th instant, states that
the consignment of gunpowder from that
port to Macao was obliged to return by the
Customs officials at Cap-sing-moon under
pain of confiscation and imprisonment, although
they were provided with clearances from the
English authorities indicating the ports of
departure and destination.

The said journal also states that the
Governor of Hongkong, after correspondence
on the subject, finally informed the com-
missioners that—"the Authorities of Canton con-
sider Macao as part of China, and that
munitions war in China are subject to
stringent regulations."

Your Excellency as Chief of the Customs,
independently of all that is said respecting
the service of the same, is certainly one of
the Authorities to whom this answer refers.
If what this journal says be true, or your
Excellency does not deny the expressions, I
have to protest, and do now protest, against
the two points respecting the sovereignty of
my August Master over Macao.

The Customs, of which Your Excellency
is the worthy Superintendent, cannot impede
the free trade from the free port of Hong-
kong to the free port of Macao; nor can the
Authorities of Canton have any vain pretence
for arrogating to themselves any rights over
this territory.

Macao is in fact and by right Portuguese
territory; in fact, by possession for three
hundred years; of right, by the recognition
of all nations and by the tacit acquiescence
of all the Chinese Authorities. And Your
Excellency, who a few days ago hono-
ured me with a visit, gave the fullest con-
firmation of this fact by acts and words.

Macao, belonging to the Crown of Portu-
gal, and being a free port by order of my
August Sovereign, has the right of free
importation and exportation; and, if the
Customs officers of Cap-sing-moon do not
permit the departure from Hongkong of
certain articles provided with clearances
from the English Authorities, that is a pro-
ceeding with which I have nothing to do,
because it only affects the rights and dignity
of England, which country knows well
enough how to act when she is insulted;
but I cannot consent that this gives any
excuse for saying that Macao is part of
China.

I protest against such a phrase, if it was
used by the Authorities of Canton, and pro-
test against all Authorities which the
Chinese Customs authorities claim to place
in the way of the free trade of Macao; while
not so with respect to the ports properly
Chinese, with the Customs arrangements of
which I have nothing to do.

With the harmony existing between us
and with the good feeling prevailing be-
tween our two nations, Your Excellency
will, of course, do what is right, avoid-
ing acts which may give rise to misunder-
standing.

I do not hesitate to assure Your Excel-
lency that I will know how to maintain the
rights of the Portuguese Crown.

I wish Your Excellency all prosperity.
Government House, Macao, 7th July,
1878.

The Governor of the Province, and Envoy
Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
to China, Japan, and Siam.
CARLOS EUGENIO CORREIA DA SILVA.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We have received a communication, bearing
a very long *nom de plume*, in regard to the
"Old Thelapian" controversy, but as it is
not accompanied with the name of the
writer, and we have decided not to admit
any further correspondence on the subject,
the communication is consigned to the
waste-paper basket.

The Band 74th Highlanders will perform
the following programme at the Officers
Mess, to-morrow night, commencing at 9.15
p.m.:

Quadrille, Hand in Hand, Elsie's
Overture, Tam O' Shanter, Bishop
Selection, Gemma de Perry, Donizetti
Valse, Elsie Danube, Gungl
Comio Fan, An Evening, Bauguit
telle, about Town, Bauguit
Galop, La vie Parisienne, Offenbach.
Ma J. BUCKLAND, Band Master.

Amongst the Customs export entries per
S. S. Thelapian, for Hongkong, appears three
cases of "Specimens of Natural History."

Feeling somewhat curious as to the class of
specimens, we made inquiries concerning
them, and ascertained that they contained
the bones of twenty Chinamen, which were
perfect with the exception of one, that
being minus a leg. The blacks had killed
the man to whom the incomplete remains
belonged, and made a feast of him, but
probably finding the Chinaman not so
dainty a meal as the European, allowed the
body to lie unmolested further. The Chi-
nese in charge of the "specimens" inform
us that the collection has been made for
the promotion of science, and it will be
sent to the Chinese Hospital at Hongkong.
As the names of the deceased are attached
to the skeletons they will serve a double
purpose, for besides assisting science, they
will afford consolation to surviving friends
that the bones of the departed ones have
been brought home to rest in the Flowery
Land. The expenses attendant upon this
enterprise have been defrayed by subscrip-
tions here, which we have been requested to
have been confined to Chinese; the affair
being a national one. The Chinese consider
that the medical men in Hongkong will be
able to trace the cause of the extraordinary
disease of the limbs so many Chinamen suffer
from, and which invariably results in
paralysis.—Cooktown Herald.

H. M.'s NAVAL YARD AT HONGKONG.

We noticed some time ago the efficiency
and magnitude of the appliances at the
disposal of H. M.'s Naval authorities here
for repairing the ships of war under the
orders of the Admiral of this Station, and
it may not be out of place now to supply a
few particulars of the well-managed and
remarkably well-found naval establish-
ment presided over by Commodore Watson. It
would occupy too much of our space to
describe all the departments under the
Commodore's immediate supervision—in-
cluding as they do the branches of the
Commodore's office, the Master Attendant,
the naval and victualling storeroom, with
their chief storekeeper, accountant, senior clerk,
writers, storemen, &c. The principal and
perhaps the most interesting branch of the
organization upon which much of the
healthy working of H. M.'s fleet in these
waters depends is the Steam Factory, the
new buildings for which have but recently
been completed. This portion of the Naval
Yard seems to have progressed with won-
derful strides under the regime of the pre-
sent popular Senior Naval Officer; and
when the vast importance of steam and its
appliances is borne in mind as affecting our
naval power, this is only as it should be.
Over and above the economical notice, the
which we referred to in a previous notice, the
ability to repair and recommission large
war-vessels at a port on a station far distant
from the great home centres is a fact which
ought not, and apparently has not, been
lost sight of by the authorities at the head
of our naval administration. That this
consideration has been strongly, and we are
glad to say successfully, urged upon the
Home Government by the responsible
authorities here, is an incident which ought
to be recorded with some satisfaction.

It may be said with truth that one half
of the residents of Hongkong are ignorant
of the existence of the admirably-fitted
factory now brought to such a state of
efficiency in H. M.'s Naval Yard here.
They may have observed that a new build-
ing with an ecclesiastical air now appears
in a bird's-eye view of Hongkong from a
distance, but would be astonished to learn
of the immense resources which are at the
disposal of the Government in and around
that peculiar but commodious piece of
architecture. The Steam Factory, then,
completes—first the Blacksmith's shop,
with its twelve iron forges, which can at
any moment be blown into a white heat by
means of a fan the flues of which join
together and lead into one chimney; and
here may be seen a miniature of the titanic
steam-hammers at home, a hammer which,
its size notwithstanding, is capable of doing
all ordinary work. Next comes the turnery
and fitting shop, which possesses at pre-
sent more than usual interest from the fact
that the turning and finishing of the large
crank-shaft of H. M. S. *Vigilant* is nearly
completed. This work is being accom-
plished by means of the largest and most
powerful machine in the Factory, viz., a
self-acting slide and screw cutting lathe,
capable of turning the largest shaft in the
Navy. The converted crank-shaft, origi-
nally weighing some eight tons, which
was unearthed after years of rest, has been
steadily and patiently pared down to some-
thing like five tons' weight, and is a
most interesting and impressive experience
to watch the quiet but inexorable move-
ment of this ponderous mass of metal as it
revolves and chafes itself into shape under
the steel knife of the great machine. Built
on a very strong bed of stone, and having
powerful tackles overhead, this machine
moves unceasingly until its task is done,
while one man only is required to tend it.
In addition to this big piece of machinery,
there are nine other lathes of different
sizes, all of which are self-acting and screw-
cutting. Besides these, there are one
7-foot radial drilling-machine, and three
smaller machines of a similar kind, all of
which are quite new, and but recently put
together. One planing machine, two shap-
ing-machines, a slotting machine, and a
screw-cutting machine, complete the list of
appliances in this the largest and most
important department of the new building.
All these machines are driven by a single
steam-engine, which was constructed in the
Yard here by Mr. Oliver, who is now on
leave from the Admiralty at home. The
Foundry, which comes next in order,
possesses three cupolas of various sizes, the
largest of which is capable of holding a
couple of tons of metal; they are supplied
with wind from a large steam-engine, and
driven by a small steam-engine, and are
the first engine made in Hongkong
(by Mr. Robt. the present Inspector
of Machinery), and used for many years
to drive the machinery of the factory in
the days of old. There are also three
blast furnaces, and all the necessary but
unintelligible accompaniments of melting
and moulding metal. The fourth important
department is the Boiler shed, with its des-
fering noises and rattling din evolved from
boiler plants in all stages of advancement.
In this spacious covered space there are
punching and shearing machines, a set of
rollers for bending plates, and six drilling
machines of different sizes, together with
half-a-dozen forges; and the plant thus
brought together is said to be capable of

making any sort of boiler required for the
service. The largest yet made were those
for the despatch-boat *Vigilant*, which were
constructed at the beginning of the present
year; while smaller boilers have also been
put together for the *Hornet* class of gun-
vessels. Last in order we may mention
the Copper-smith's shop, which is furnished
with two pipe-bending machines, one of
which is very powerful and is worked
by hydraulic pumps. One piece of work
recently carried out on the premises deserves
a passing notice, viz., the construction of a
most powerful set of iron shears, capable of
lifting fifty tons, which have been erected
on the end of the pier in front of the Yard.
These weighty appliances were used for
lifting the boilers of the *Vigilant*—a weight
of twenty tons each—and as the shears
are made of iron, they will last for many
years, not being subject to the deteriora-
tion to which wood is here exposed. Speak-
ing of the factory as a whole it is evident
that it possesses all the means necessary
to carry out the repairs which are likely to
be required for a fleet even larger than that
now under the orders of Admiral Hillyar.
The new buildings, which have been erected
and erected under the immediate super-
tendence of the officers of the Royal Engi-
neer Department, are airy, spacious and
convenient; while the general arrange-
ments of the Yard—not forgetting the
grass-plots, flower-beds, and fernery; the
offices, railing, and massive and neatly-
executed gate—are everything that could be
desired. When the sea-wall in front of the
Factory is completed—blocks of concrete
for the foundation of which lie about,
bearing different numbers and showing
various forms—the Naval Yard of Hongkong
will bear comparison with any establishment
of the kind out of England.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)

July 11, 1878.

SEDEEN, a watchman at the Cosmopolitan
Docks, was fined \$3 or 10 days' hard labour
for being found asleep on his watch.

ROBERT SMITH, seaman U. S. S. *Ranger*,
was fined 20 shillings or 7 days' hard
labour, for being drunk and assaulting the
police. He hit the constable's hand and
was very violent; it took two constables to
get him to the Station.

REFUSING TO TAKE A FINE.
Sam Ahn and three others, brothers of
licensed salar. No. 73 and 878 were
charged by Mr. D. D. Humphreys, prop-
rietor of the Hongkong Dispensary, with
refusing to accept hire without reasonable
cause for such refusal. Complaint was
stated that he had recently found some
difficulty in obtaining public chairs to go
to his new house near Mount Kellet. On
the 8th instant he called the defendants
and told them he wanted them to carry
him to his house at 5 a.m. the next morn-
ing. The defendants, who appeared to
understand broken English, asked how
much complainant would pay them, and
complainant replied that he would only
pay the legal fare. The defendants,
however, refused to go unless they each
got 40 cents. Complainant informed them
that he would pay \$1 for the fare, and
pointed out to them that that amount
according to his (complainant's) opinion
was the correct fare. The entire time was
not to exceed three hours. The defendants
refused to go, but later in the day com-
plainant was told that they would go.
They did not put in an appearance in the
morning, however, and no other chairs were
procured. Defendants stated that they
had twice carried the complainant to his
house on the hill. The first time he occu-
pied from 2 o'clock until 7 and only
paid \$1, and on the next occasion, although
promised \$1.50 by complainant's servant,
they only received \$1.

His Worship warned the defendants and
fined them 25 cents each.

EMBEZZLEMENT.
Chan Atuk, billiard marker at the Stag
Hotel, was charged on remand with em-
bezzling the sum of \$250.50, the amount of
two bills which he had collected on behalf
of his employer, Mr. Jesse Cook, proprietor
of the Stag Hotel. Messrs. Loxley and
Hammond gave evidence as to their having
paid the amounts of their respective ac-
counts to the defendant.—Defendant ad-
mitted that he received the money, but
said he had paid the amount to Mr. Cook
the same day (8th July). The charge was
brought against him by Mr. Cook, because
he was angry with him (defendant) for
going out without leave one night.—Mr.
Robert Fraser-Smith said he recommended
the defendant to Mr. Cook. He (Mr. Smith)
knew the defendant and had always be-
lieved him to be strictly honest. He had
been entrusted with much larger sums of
money than what he was now charged with
embezzling. His relatives were very re-
spectable people, and a number of them
were in the court.—His Worship sentenced
the accused to one month's imprisonment,
and fined him \$50, or a further term of
three months' imprisonment.

Marine Court.
(Before J. P. McEuen, Esq.)
Acting Marine Magistrate.
July 11, 1878.

CHAN YING KOW, master of the junk
Chan Pui Li, was charged by Police Ser-
geant Fleming with having four stink-pots
on board his junk.

Sergeant Fleming stated that the de-
fendant applied for an anchorage pass, and
in stating the quantity of arms he had on
board he said he had four stink-pots. The
coastguard of the Harbour boat was sent on
board the junk, and found 10 European
muskets, 1 gongal, 8 spears, 4 swords and
nearly fifty pounds of powder, besides the
stink-pots. This was in accordance with
the statement of the defendant. The
junk carried eleven men and five boys.

Defendant stated, in defence, that he
was once attacked by pirates some time
ago, and he made the stink-pots to defend
his junk in case of being again attacked.
He did not conceal from the police that he
had the stink-pots on board.

His Worship cautioned the defendant
and ordered the stink-pots to be forfeited.

A DRUNKEN STEWARD.
James Anderson, steward of the British
steamer *Madras*, was charged with being
drunk and disorderly, and assaulting the
master (Captain Richardson). Defendant
denied the assault, but admitted being
drunk. Fined \$5.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

July 10, 1878.

Sir,—I have heard a good deal of talk
late of late about a new conduit—a work which,
on referring to the dictionary, I find has
some reference to the conducting of water
from one place to another; in this case I
fancy from Pokfulam to the houses in this
Colony. Many inches of rain have fallen
during the last few weeks, and the
reservoir at Pokfulam is said to be fairly
well filled. How is it then that we house-
keepers, with large families, big baths, and
bulky well-used washing-tubs, are con-
stantly deprived of water? We always had
the impression, seemingly a wrong one,
that water was turned on every morning
that we might "wash and be clean." The
thermometer has been standing at over 90°
for a considerable time, and during that
time once and sometimes twice during each
week no water has come into the house.
One of your correspondents complained
before us to the impurity of the water
supplied, but to have no water at all is
adding insult to injury. Who are the
guilty persons? Can nothing be done to
make them do their duty in this matter?

I am, Yours,

AN IRATE HOUSEKEEPER.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

July 11, 1878.

Sir,—Referring to your leading article
of the 9th, in which you assert that the
Roman Catholics withdrew their schools
from the operation of the Grant-in-Aid
Scheme, because they are unwilling to sub-
mit to Government inspection, may I ask
you to place on record in your columns for
future reference and to keep it in your
memory when next you write on the sub-
ject, that the Roman Catholic Schools have
not been withdrawn from the number of
grant-in-aid schools because of any objec-
tion on the part of managers and others
concerned to Government inspection, but
for much graver reasons.

The schools are open at all times, not
only to the Government Inspector, but to
the public generally, and so far from ob-
jecting, the school managers court inspec-
tion and publicity.

Bishop Baldoardi stated this publicly
in his speech at the examination of St.
Joseph's College last year. The same state-
ment was made more than once in the
course of the controversy excited last year
by the publication of the pamphlet entitled
"The Central School, can it justify its
raison d'être?" It seems a pity that your
editorial memory is so short.

Yours, &c.,

J. J. F.

[Obviously it is useless for Government
Inspectors to visit Roman Catholic schools,
unless they can demand that the work in
them be conducted in accordance with the
Government requirements. In the para-
graph of our leader criticised, we stated—
"So long as the Bishop persists in his re-
fusal to comply with the few simple and com-
mendable conditions, imposed by the Gov-
ernment upon the managers of these
schools to whom it grants aid, so long, it is
to be hoped, the sum that would be other-
wise paid towards the support of the Ro-
man Catholic schools will remain in the
Colonial Treasury, to be used for legitimate
purposes."]

On the other hand, the author of the
pamphlet on the Central School above
referred to says, at page 27: "They
(grants-in-aid) are certainly not worth
accepting when hampered with conditions
which involve an interference by the officers
of the Government with Catholic discipline
and methods of instruction."—Ed. C. M.]

EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

The following Annual Report from the
Inspector of Schools, with Appendices and
Supplement, is published in Saturday's
Government Gazette:—

HONGKONG, 8th February, 1878.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward to you
the Annual Report on Education and the
Blue Book Returns for 1877.

1.—Taking all the schools subject to
Government supervision together, there was
an increase in the total number of scholars,
amounting to seven and half per cent., as
compared with the preceding year.

2.—In the Government Schools, to which
there was no addition during the year, there
was a decrease in numbers of one per cent.,
although there was an increase of six per
cent. at the Central School. This, however,
is the only decrease that has to be reported.

3.—Every other report there was a marked
improvement. The average monthly enrol-
ment was seven and a half per cent., the
minimum enrolment was fourteen and a half
per cent., the average daily attendance for
the year was six and a half per cent., and
the minimum daily attendance was eleven
and three-fifths per cent. higher than in 1876.

4.—The decrease in the native schools
maintained by the Government was fifteen,
equivalent to one and a fifth per cent.,
and is therefore hardly worth noticing.
The chief decrease is to be found in the
native aided schools. In these it amounted
to forty-one, equivalent to nine and a half
per cent. No satisfactory reasons could be
obtained for the falling off, except the usual
ones of the poverty and indifference of the
people.

5.—The Grant-in-Aid Schools made a
great advance. Three new ones were ad-
mitted during the year, adding 140 scholars
to the list. This, with an increase of 108
at the previously existing school, gives an
increase of thirty-two and a half per cent.
on the numbers of the previous year.

6.—At the Government Schools there was
an increase of ten per cent. in the number
of girls, and in the Grant-in-Aid Schools
there was an increase of eighteen per cent.
The total number of girls as compared with
that of boys, in the schools taken collectively,
was in the proportion of one to four.

7.—As regards the Central School, there
is nothing to add to previous reports beyond
the increase of six per cent. already men-
tioned, and an increase of nearly ten per
cent. in the average daily attendance. The
total number of scholars enrolled was 610,
and the average daily attendance was 431.
Many applicants had, as usual, to be refused
admission for want of accommodation. A
very great loss was sustained in the death of
Mr. Gair, the third master, whose indomitable
energy, great firmness, and other high
qualifications added greatly to the efficiency
and discipline of the school.

8.—The other schools under the direct
superintendence of the Government require little
comment. Five were ranked very good,
seven good, and the remaining seven com-
petent. Of the five schools in the first rank
the two at Tung-lung Chai, which appear
for the first time in that category, were

found to have made very great progress.
In addition to a proper amount of ordinary
Chinese work, the School Book Committee's
Series and Geography had been thoroughly
well taught. In the Hakká School every
scholar answered with the greatest readiness
the questions in Geography which were put.
These two schools were long very backward,
but with the present masters there should
be no return to that unsatisfactory condition.

9.—The two schools at Sai Ying-pun
suffered severely by their removal. The
building had to be handed over, in a
pressing emergency, to the Medical Depart-
ment. Temporary accommodation was pro-
vided as near as possible to the old site, and
a new school-house was to be built in the
course of a few months; but the delay in
building the new hospital has prevented the
erection of the new school, and the falling
off referred to is partly accounted for. These
native schools require the most delicate
handling. Circumstances which of them-
selves need hardly affect any school, have
often serious consequences to them, as was
pointed out when the old building had to be
handed over.

10.—The Aberdeen School remains in a
very unsatisfactory state. It made some
advance towards the end of the year, but
any improvement in it has hitherto proved
so fallacious that no hope can be grounded
upon it. It seems a great pity to abandon
the experiment of introducing English into
the Village Schools, but it is evidently not
wanted by the people, and they have the
power of enforcing their opinion by leaving
the school comparatively empty.

11.—More detailed information concerning
these schools will be found in the Tables
that form Appendix I. These have been
compiled with the view of showing with all
possible accuracy the exact state in which
the schools are, as far as this can be shown
by statistics. In Table IV. an attempt has
been made to calculate with more precision
than formerly the average cost of each
scholar at the Government Schools. Hith-
erto the Central School has been debited with
all the expenses of the Department except the
actual sums paid in salaries, rent, and prizes
to the Village Schools. It is obvious that
the expense of their superintendence should
be charged against these schools; and this
has now been done, as far as the circum-
stances of the case will allow.

12.—The amended Grant-in-Aid Scheme,
which forms Appendix II of this Report,
came into operation at the end of the year.
The knowledge that it was to contain more
advantageous terms than the original scheme
acted as a powerful stimulus to both
Managers and Masters, and the result was
very satisfactory. There were 459 scholars
presented, as against 390 in 1876; and the
passage amounted to 86 per cent., as against
77 per cent. in the previous year. In
England, the average for the whole country
has been a fraction less than 80 per cent.

The Hongkong Schools, therefore, have
gained for themselves a highly favourable
position. The percentage of scholars passed,
and the percentage of passes in each subject
taught in the schools, will be found detailed
in Tables XIV. and XV. These show that,
with an exception here and there, the result
reflected great credit on all concerned in the
management and teaching.

13.—The Baxter Schools in Sai Ying-pun,
Stanton Street, and Tai-ping Shan occupy
the second, tenth and eleventh places on
the list of Grant-in-Aid Schools. The first
of these increased its number of passes by
four per cent. The Stanton Street and
Tai-ping Shan Schools did not maintain
their previous positions. In all the three
schools greater attention is required to
Geography, and in the two latter to Read-
ing and Explanation. In other respects the
work was well done, especially in the Sai
Ying-pun School, whose only weak point
was Geography.

14.—The London Mission Schools made an
extraordinary advance. The Tai-ping
Shan School had an increase of thirty-one
per cent. of passes, and the Wan-tai school
of twenty-seven per cent. These schools
were peculiarly unfortunate in 1876, but
they are now recovering lost ground. They
occupy the third and eighth places on the
list. The Tai-ping Shan School, if likely
to suffer at all, is in danger of doing so from
the superabundant energy of the master.
His scholars must have been drilled, until
school and its belongings could have had
little charm for them. This is not said by
way of disparagement. On the contrary, it
was a positive pleasure to see the efficiency
of the school in all the subjects of examina-
tion. At the same time, the manager will
do well to guard against undue severity on
the part of the master. There was no at-
tempt at disguising the fact that he rules
with a rod of iron. The Wan-tai School
did not show the same efficiency as the other,
but the present master took over the school
after his predecessor had almost wrecked it
by neglect of duty. There can be no doubt
that, if the present master remains, the
school will soon recover all it has lost.

15.—The two St. Stephen's Schools occupy
the first and ninth places on the list. The
Sai Ying-pun School had been admirably
taught. Composition was the only weak
point, and that subject will require the
master's best attention. In all other re-
spects the results were very satisfactory.
Explanation had been most carefully at-
tended to every scholar examined in it, pass-
ing well. The Tai-ping Shan School is a
large school well taught. No School pre-
sented so many children for examination,
and with the exception of some weakness in
Explanation and in Composition, few of the
schools gained higher percentages in the
subjects of examination. The manager's
attention has been directed to the advantages
that would accrue from the use of black
boards in some of the branches of the school
work, and, when these are provided and
judiciously used, there will be still higher
results in these two schools.

16.—The Basel Mission has now three
schools under its management, namely, the
Shai ki Wan School and the Girls' School
and the Boys' School at Sai Ying-pun. They
occupy the fourth, twelfth, and fourteenth
places on the list. The two new ones have
made a good beginning, the Shai ki Wan
especially so. The scholars presented at it
were only in the first standard; but the
work was so well done that, if regular
attendance can but be secured, the school is
sure to prosper. The master of the Boys'
School was not so successful as he might
have been; if he had less self-confidence,
the result of the examination was rather

disappointing, but no one now sees where the
defect lies more clearly than the master
himself, and this is a good guarantee for
improvement. The Girls' School advanced
four per cent. in the number of passes over
the previous year. The school would have
taken a very high place, but for certain
failures in the first and fifth standards. In
the former several very young children were
presented, and in the latter the teacher
fully anticipated the result. A considerable
number, too, of the best scholars left for
Honolulu with their parents a few weeks
before the examination. In spite of these
drawbacks the school produced 85 per cent.
of passes in Reading, 72 per cent. in Writ-
ing, 80 per cent. in Arithmetic, 72 per cent.
in Geography, and 91 per cent. in History;
and a school which can do that must be ad-
mitted to be in a very efficient state.

17.—The Diocesan Home and Orphanage
was examined for the first time last year,
and the results were very satisfactory. The
school occupies the seventh place on the list.
Of the 30 scholars presented, 26 passed and
4 failed. Grammar was rather weak, and
Arithmetic especially so; but in Reading the
percentage of passes was 97; in Writing,
90; and in Geography, 100. These are
high figures, and they show what may be
expected of the institution now that the
nature of the examination is fully under-
stood. The only suggestion that need be
made here is that, in the teaching of Arith-
metic, the master should, as a rule, be dictated
to the children, and not simply copied by
them from a book or the black board. It is
astonishing how awkward children are at
writing the simplest numbers from dictation
when they are only accustomed to copy them
from sight. When dictation is used, and
the ordinary sums are varied with such as
are calculated to draw out and exercise the
reasoning powers of the scholars, Arithmetic
is a valuable means of training; but when
it is allowed to be purely mechanical, as so
often, its advantage is very doubtful.

18.—St. Paul's College School held the
sixth place among these schools. It had
two European masters last year, instead of
one, as formerly; and the advantage of this
was clearly seen in the results of the exami-
nation. Nearly 90 per cent. of the scholars
passed, and the percentage of passes in all
the subjects was very high. The total
number of scholars taught during the year
was 135, and the average daily attendance
was 74. In both these respects the school
stands very

TO LET.
THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 6,
Mosque Terrace,
THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers,
The BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street,
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 17,
Wellington Street.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

TO LET.
In the Houses on MARINE LOT 65,
formerly known as the Blue Houses,
situated on Praya East:—
HOUSE No. 2, Praya East. The basement,
together with first
Floor, or separate if desired,
with possession on the 1st July.
HOUSE No. 8, Praya East. The whole
House or in Flats, with
possession on the 1st of August.

As also,
The DWELLING HOUSE to the Eastward
of the Houses on Marine Lot 65.
May be had as an
entire Dwelling or in Apartments of two
or three Rooms to suit convenience, with
immediate possession. Fine spacious Veranda
looking out to Harbour.

TO LET.
FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS,
attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai,
Marine Lot 65.
Particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1878.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 8, Queen's Road Central,
with Godowns attached.
Houses No. 2, and 8, Seymour Terrace.
DAVID SASSOON, MONT & Co.
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

Mails.



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London.

Also,
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
TEHERAN, Captain A. JOHNSON, will
leave this on SATURDAY, the 13th July,
at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 29, 1878.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.
THE U. S. Mail Steamer CHINA
will be despatched for San Francisco,
via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY,
the 17th Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT on regular rates is granted to
OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY,
and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and
CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. of 16th Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 8, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 2, 1878.

Ocidental and Oriental Steam- Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
AND
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be de-
spatched for San Francisco via Yoko-
hama, on or about August 1st, at 3 p.m.,
taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the
United States and Europe.
Connection to made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
6 p.m. of the 31st July. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PAS-
sage Tickets.
For further information as to Freight
and Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 8, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. SMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, July 4, 1878.

Intimations.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BOWEN, Secretary.
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for
China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$31,700,000
Surplus.....\$ 5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong, China, for the
above Company, are prepared to Accept
Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon
terms very favourable to the assured.
For full information and particulars,
apply to

OLYMPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF LIGHT-
HOUSE OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received
at this Office till July 31st next, for
the Supply of 5000 Gallons VEGETABLE
OIL for use at the LIGHT-HOUSES in
the Southern Division of China, for the
Year 1879. Printed forms of Tender for
each of the 3 following kinds of Oil can be
had at this Office on application, viz:

1st TEA-NUT OIL
2nd PEANUT OIL
3rd RAPE-SEED OIL

The Oil to be perfectly pure and un-
mixed, of the best quality and color, and
quite free from all impurities and sedi-
ment, and is to be delivered at the Customs
Godowns at Amoy in the following quan-
tities, viz:

1000 Gallons on or before 1st November next.
1500 " " " 1st December " "
2500 " " " 1st March, 1879.

The Oil as it is delivered will be measur-
ed at the Customs House and (4) Imperial
gallons will be taken to weigh 1 pint, and
each Tender must be accompanied by a
sample in a clear glass bottle of not less
quantity than half a pint.
No Tender will be accepted on any other
terms than those issued from this Office.
The Covers to be headed "Tender for
Light-house Oil."

The Commissioner does not pledge him-
self to accept the lowest or any Tender.
R. B. MOOREHEAD,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Amoy, 15th June, 1878.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENT in Hongkong for the above-
named Company, is prepared to Grant
Policies against FIRE on Buildings and
on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-
count of 20 per cent.
Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in
China.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW.
Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saidon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO- CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Ta. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE....." 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 100,000
Total Capital and accumula-
tions this date.....Ta. 750,000

Directors:

E. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. P. EVANS, Esq. O. LODGE, Esq.
O. KREBS, Esq. Wm. MEYERHOF, Esq.

Secretaries:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
London Bankers:
Messrs. BARNES BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and
the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the World, at current
rates.
Subject to a charge of 12% for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS
OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be
annually distributed among all Contribu-
tors of Business in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
(of Association), Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELOERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.
KANG YIN, Merchant.
Ho Sam, of Hong Kong, Merchant.
Lo Yee, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
Lai Sing, of Lai Sing Firm, Merchant.
CHEUNG SING YU, Merchant.
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on
Buildings and on Goods stored
therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, Nos. 8 and 9, Praya West.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George the First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, and
Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1864.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusion of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at
Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the
Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Agona	4 c	Stewart	Brit. str.	846	July 4	United & Co.	Higo	To-morrow
Argentina	8 c	Barnett	Brit. str.	915	April 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		For Sale
Bellona	4 c	Ahrens	Ger. str.	789	July 7	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Seigon	To-morrow
Bertha	3 c	Langley	Brit. str.	1421	June 18	Meyer & Co.		
Bombay	2 h	Langley	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	K'wok Achong		Laid up
Cambes	2 h	Langley	Brit. str.	95	Oct. 2	K'wok Achong		
Chinkiang	4 c	Orr	Brit. str.	789	July 11	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Dale	2 h	Thompson	Brit. str.	654	July 10	Yuen Fat Hong	Holhow & Halphong	
Danube	2 h	Clanchy	Brit. str.	567	July 4	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	To-morrow
Dane	6 h	Stopani	Brit. str.	117		H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.		Tug Plying
Fitzpatrick	5 c	Humphries	Brit. str.	597	April 18	Geo Chong Hong		K'loon Dock
Imbat	5 c	Jones	Brit. str.	868	July 3	Linslead & Co.		
Japan	4 c	de Smidt	Brit. str.	1865	July 4	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, & S'pore and Penang	To-day
Jeva	4 c	Weber	Dut. str.	886	July 1	Hop Kee & Co.		Cos'ian Dock
Kienchow			Brit. str.			K'wok Achong		
Lorue			Brit. str.	1035	June 1	Melchers & Co.		
Madras	5 c	Richardson	Brit. str.	80	June 30	Linslead & Co.		
Marica	4 c	Broker	Brit. str.	1:60	May 26	Siemssen & Co.		
Mayenne	2 h	Yin Ohn Yuen	Anna str.		June 20			
Mecca	2 h	Morrey	Brit. str.	6:4	June 6	andstein & Co.		
Namoa	5 h	Westoby	Brit. str.	863	July 11	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Croat Ports	14th inst.
Norna		Walker	Brit. str.	606	June 2	K'wok Achong	Swatow	Cos'ian Dock
Pernambuco	4 c	Hyde	Brit. str.	643	July 9	Melchers & Co.	Seigon	18th inst.
Salvadora	3 c	Larrinaga	Span. str.	635	June 28	Remedios & Co.	Manila	To-day
Toherau	5 c	Johnson	Brit. str.	1787	July 10	P. & O. S. N. Co.	K'loon Dock	18th 3 p.m.
Wales	5 c	Poseek	Brit. str.	878	July 4	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Venice	5 c	Rhode	Brit. str.	1271	July 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, & S'pore	18th 3 p.m.
West Stanley	4 c	Sahley	Brit. str.	983	July 8	Siemssen & Co.		
Yangtze		Schultze	Brit. str.	783	June 28	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	K'loon Dock
Zamboanga	5 c	Aranguren	Span. str.	687	July 6	Landstein & Co.	Halphong	18th daylight
Sailing Vessels								
Anna Bertha	3 k	Peterson	Ger. bge	488	June 30	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Anna Lowry	4 k	Gale	Brit. bge	752	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Arcola	4 c	Penary	Brit. bge	847	April 24	Carlowitz & Co.	Callao	
Aristide	3 k	Brian	Neth. bge	395	May 30	Carlowitz & Co.		
B. van Middelburg	7 c	Blanker	Dutch bge	1638	June 17	Linslead & Co.		
C. L. Pearson	7 c	Swain	Am. Sm. ss.	684	June 7	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Channel Queen	7 c	LeLachour	Brit. bge	609	June 11	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Charlotte Andrews	3 c	Pace	Brit. bge	356	June 19	Rozario & Co.		
Eleonor	7 c	Johnson	Brit. bge	433	June 10	Meyer & Co.	Cape via Foochow	
Eme	2 k	Sals	Brit. bge	778	July 11	Kin-ye-loong		
Fair Leader		Murris	Brit. bge	497	June 18	Kussell & Co.	Yokohama	Abdeen Dock
Frederick	3 c	Kermode	Brit. bge	909	May 30	Norton & Co.		
Goliath	4 h	Wulf	Ger. bge	594	May 19	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Guam	2 h	Dentlau	Siam. bge	542	July 11	Chinese		
H. G. Johnson	4 c	Colby	Amer. bge	1081	April 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Hedwig	7 c	Warneke	Ger. bge	818	June 21	Melchers & Co.	New York	
Highlander	1 k	Hutchinson	Amer. str.	1359	June 19	Captain		
Hindostan		Belyea	Brit. sh.	1547	June 20	P. & O. S. N. Co.		P. & O. Wharf
Juliana	3 k	Ventmann	Ger. Sm. ss.	187	July 8	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Julie	2 c	Lannay	Feb. bge	504	July 6	Carlowitz & Co.		
Late Taham.	4 c	Pikeethy	Brit. bge	278	July 4	Birley & Co.		
London	5 k	Colvin	Brit. bge	687	June 3	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Louis Eugene	2 c	Musard	Brit. sh.	880	June 19	Meyer & Co.	Swan's Islands	Wanchai Pier
Magdala	2 c	Jones	Feb. bge	438	July 11	Carlowitz & Co.		
Marquis of Argyll	3 c	McKee	Brit. sh.	1289	June 20	Meyer & Co.		
Minna	3 c	Dal	Ger. bge	547	June 20	Rozario & Co.		
Moss Glen	4 k	Carson	Brit. bge	649	May 29	Landstein & Co.		
Navarin	4 c	Barlow	Amer. bge	724	May 24	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Nicolaus	2 k	Stiklen	Ger. sch.	167	June 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Haitain via W'poo	To-day
Norman Court	3 k	Shewan	Brit. bge	884	June 10	Furner & Co.		
Northern Star	3 k	Wortley	Brit. bge	327	June 21	Wiesler & Co.		
Nyassa	3 c	Garrick	Brit. sh.	789	May 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Ocean Racer	1 c	Simpson	Brit. Sm. ss.	201	July 6	Jrder		
Oscar	3 c	Windhorst	Ger. bge	785	June 6	Melchers & Co.		
Per Ardua		Faggart	Brit. bge	788	June 14	Meyer & Co.		
Pufferman	4 k	Eschop	Brit. bge	718	June 3	Rozario & Co.		
Silas Fish	2 c	Williams	Amer. bge	702	May 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Sine	3 k	Grensen	Ger. bge	468	July 3	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Sir Charles Napier	3 c	French	Brit. sh.	116	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Sir Harry Parkes	2 c	Chapman	Brit. sh.	816	May 22	Meyer & Co.	London	
Sontag	5 c	Simmons	Amer. bge	1004	June 21	Meyer & Co.		
Stacy	2 k	Stacy	Feb. bge	587	July 6	Carlowitz & Co.	Haitain via W'poo	To-day
St. Helena	4 k	Stacy	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 8	Wissel & Co.		
To Hong Kong	1 c	Guthmann	Siam. sh.	639	July 6	Yuen Fat Hong		
The Frederick	4 k	Koop	Brit. bge	819	July 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Tokates	4 k	Harrison	Brit. bge	805	June 2	Rozario & Co.		
Tyburnia	7 c	Gouder	Brit. bge	948	June 19	Jyphand & Co.		
Wm. H. Deane	3 c	andscott	Am. Sm. ss.	487	June 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
WHAMPOA								
Condor		Godey	Ger. bg.	241	June 29	Wissler & Co.	Haitain	
Deluse		Volquardsen	Jer. bge.	372	June 26	Wissler & Co.	Chefoo	
Perma		McKirdy	Bel. str.	8800	May 6	Jyphand & Co.	Honolulu & Callao	
CANTON								
Fuyew		Grood	Chl. str.	920	July 7	M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	